First Regular Session - 2021

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HOUSE BILL NO. 246

BY JUDICIARY, RULES AND ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE

1	AN ACT
2	RELATING TO DOMESTIC RELATIONS; AMENDING SECTION 32-1013, IDAHO CODE, TO
3	PROVIDE THAT A COURT MAY NOT VIOLATE PARENTAL RIGHTS OR RESTRICT OR
4	INTERFERE WITH PARENTAL RIGHTS EXCEPT UNDER CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES,
5	TO PROVIDE THAT AN EMERGENCY, EXTREME EMERGENCY, EXTREME PERIL, OR
6	DISASTER DECLARATION OR ORDER SHALL NOT BE CONSIDERED A COMPELLING GOV-
7	ERNMENTAL INTEREST SUFFICIENT TO RESTRICT PARENTAL RIGHTS, TO PROVIDE
8	FOR STATUTORY CONSTRUCTION, AND TO MAKE A TECHNICAL CORRECTION; AND
9	DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Idaho:

SECTION 1. That Section 32-1013, Idaho Code, be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

- 32-1013. INTERFERENCE WITH FUNDAMENTAL PARENTAL RIGHTS RESTRICTED. (1) Neither the state of Idaho, nor any political subdivision or court thereof, may violate a parent's fundamental and established rights protected by this act, and any restriction of or interference with such rights shall not be upheld unless it demonstrates by clear and convincing evidence that the restriction or interference is both:
 - (a) Essential to further a compelling governmental interest, provided that at no time shall an emergency, extreme emergency, extreme peril, or disaster declaration or order be considered a compelling governmental interest sufficient to justify forced medical action, forced removal of a child from the home, or any other action that could abridge parental rights as described in this chapter; and
 - (b) The least restrictive means available for the furthering of that compelling governmental interest.
- (2) The foregoing principles apply to any interference whether now existing or hereafter enacted.
- (3) Nothing in this act shall be construed as invalidating the provisions of the child protective act in chapter 16, title 16, Idaho Code, or shall modify the burden of proof at any stage of proceedings under the child protective act. Nothing in this section shall be construed to modify any existing, or create any new, compelling governmental interest.
- (4) When a parent's fundamental rights protected by this act are violated, a parent may assert that violation as a claim or defense in a judicial proceeding and may obtain appropriate relief against the governmental entity.
- (5) If a parent prevails in a civil action against the state, or a political subdivision thereof, as provided in subsection (4) of this section, the parent is entitled to reasonable attorney's fees and costs.

SECTION 2. An emergency existing therefor, which emergency is hereby declared to exist, this act shall be in full force and effect on and after its passage and approval.